THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, *EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.* | SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 4, 1839. | NO. XLII, OF VOL. XIX. (NO. FROM COMMENCEMENT 990.)

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Tuesday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

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Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Miscellaneous.

WHEATON AND THE PANTHER.

Ben. Wheaton was one of the first settlers on the waters of the Susquehanna, immediately after the war, a rough uncultivated, and primitive man. As many others of the same stamp and character, he subsisted by hunting, cultivating the land but sparingly, and in this way raised a numerous family amidst the woods, and in a half starved condition, and comparitive nakedness. But as the Susquehanna country rapidly increased in population, the hunting grounds of Wheaton were encroached upon, so that a chance with the smooth bore among the deer and bears were greatly lessoned. On this account Wheaton removed from the Susquehanna country to Ostego county to the more unsettled country of the Delaware, near a place yet known as the Wait's settlement where game was more plenty. The distance from where he made his home in the woods, through to the Susquehanna, was about fifty miles, and was one continued wilderness at that time. Through these woods this almost aboriginal hunter was often compelled to pass the Susquehanna, for various necessaries, and among the rest for no small quantity of whiskey; as he was of very intemperate habits. On one of these visits in the midst of summer, with the smooth bore on his shoulder, knife, hatchet, &c., in their proper places, he had nearly penetrated the distance, when he became weary, and having come to the summit of a ridge sometime in the afternoon—which overlooks the vale of the Susquehanna, he selected a convenient place in the shade, as it was hot, for the rays of the sun from the west poured his sultry influence through all the forest, where he lay down to rest awhile among the leaves, after taking a drink from his bottle of green glass, and a mouthful of cold jonny cake from his pocket.

In this situation he was soothed to drowsiness by the hum of insects, and the monotony of passing winds among the foliage around him when he unwardly fell asleep with his gun folded in his arms. But after awhile he awoke from his sleep, and for a moment or two still lay in the same position, as it happened without stirring, when he found something had taken place while he slept, which had situated him somewhat differently from the manner in which he first went to sleep. On reflecting a moment, he found he was entirely covered over, head and ears, with leaves and light stuff, occasioned as he now supposed, either by the sudden blowing of the wind, or some wild animal. On which account he became a little disturbed in his mind, as he well knew the manners of the panther at that season of the year, when it hunts to support its young, and will often cover its prey with leaves and bring its whelps to the banquet. He therefore continued to be perfectly still, as when he first awoke—he thought he heard the steps of some kind of heavy animal near him, and knowing if it were a panther the distance between himself and death could not be far if he should attempt to rise up. Accordingly as he suspected, after waiting a full minute, he now distinctly heard the retreing tread of a stealthy panther of which he had no doubt from his knowledge of the creature's ways. It had not taken but a few steps, however, when it again stopped a longer time; still Wheaton continued his silent position, knowing his safety depended much on this. Soon the tread was again heard, farther and farther off, until it entirely died away in the distance—but he still lay motionless a few minutes longer, then he ventured gently and cautiously to raise his head, and cast an eye in the direction that the creature, whatever it was, had gone, but could see nothing. He now rose up with a spring; for his blood had been running from his heart to the extremities, and back again with uncommon velocity all the while his ears had listened to the steps of the animal on the leaves and brush. He now saw plainly the marks of design among the leaves, and that he had been covered over, and that the paws of some creature had done it.

And if, as he suspected, a panther was the animal, he knew it would soon return to kill him, on which account he made haste to receive it, and to put himself in a situation to give it a taste of the contents of the smooth bore. He now seized upon some pieces of old wood which lay about, and placed as much as was equal to his own bulk, exactly where he had slept, and covered it all over with leaves, in the same manner the panther had done, and then sprang to a tree near by, into which he ascended, from whence he had a view a good distance about him, and especially in the direction the creature had gone.—Here in the crotch of the tree he stood, with his gun resting across a limb, in the direction of the place where he had been left by the panther, looking sharply as far among the wood as possible, in the direction he expected the creature's return. But he remained in this position but a short time, and had barely thrust the ram-rod down the barrel of his piece to be sure the charge was in her, and to examine her priming, and shut down the pan slowly, so that it should not snap, and thus make a noise, when his keen Indian eye, for such he had, caught a glimpse of a monstrous panther, leading, warily, two panther kittens towards her intended supper.

Now matters were hastening to a climax rapidly when Wheaton or the panther should finish [illegible] the destruction of the [illegible]

he was; the same must have been his fate. During these thoughts the panther had hid her young under some brush, and come within some thirty feet of the spot, where she supposed her victim was still sleeping, and seeing all as she left it, dropped down to a crouching position, precisely as a cat when about to spring on its prey. Now was seen the soul of the panther in its perfection; merging from the recess of nature, hidden by the creator, along the whole nervous system, but resting chiefly on the brain, from whence it glared in bright horror, from its burning eyes, curled in its strong and vibrating tail, pushed out its white eleptical fangs, from its broad and powerful paws, its hot breath glittered on the points of its uncovered teeth, and smoked, in rapid issues of steam from its red and open jaws, while every hair of its long dun back stood erect in savage joy, denoting that the moment of its fatal leap had come.

Now the horrid rustling of its hinder claws drawn under its belly, was heard; and the bent ham-strings were seen but half an instant by Wheaton from where he stood in his tree, when the tremendous leap was made. It rose on a long curve into the air about ten feet in the highest place, and from thence descending, it struck exactly where the breast and bowels of its intended prey had lain, with a scream too horrible for description when it tore to atoms the rotten wood, filling for several feet above it, the air with leaves and light brush, the covering of the deception. But instantly the panther found herself cheated, and seemed to droop a little with disappointment, when, however it resumed its erect posture, and surveyed quite around on every side a horizontal line, in search of its prey, but not discovering it, she cast a furious look aloft, among the tops of the trees, when in a moment or two the eyes of Wheaton and the panther had met. Now for another leap, when she dropped for that purpose, but the bullet was off, and two buck shot of old smooth bore were too quick, as he lodged them exactly in the brain of the savage monster, and stretched her on the spot where the hunter had slept but a short time before, in the soundness of a mountain dream.

He had marked the spot where her young were hidden, which at the report of the gun were frightened and ran up a tree. Wheaton now came down, and found the panther to measure from the end of its nose to the point of its tail, eight feet six inches in length, a creature sufficiently strong to have carried him off on a full run had he fallen into her power. He now reloaded and went to the tree where her kittens or young panthers were, and soon brought them down from their grapling among the limbs, companions for their conquered and slain parent.

Wheaton dismantled them of their hides, and hastened away, lest some other rencontre before the night should set in, might overtake him of a similar character; when the disadvantage of the darkness might decide the victory in a way more disadvantageous to the roamers of the forest. Of this feat Ben Wheaton never ceased to boast, reciting it as the most appalling passage of his hunting life. The animal had scented him while asleep, and had found him as she supposed, intending to give her young a specimen of the manner of future life, or if this is too much for the mind of a dumb animal, she intended at least to give them a supper.

This circumstance was all that saved his life, or the panther would have leaped on him at first, and have torn him to pieces, instead of covering him with leaves as it did, for the sake of her young.—The panther is a ferocious and almost untameable animal, whose nature and habits are the same as the cat, except the nature and power of this domestic creature are in the panther immensely magnified in strength and voracity. It is in the American forest what the tiger is in Africa and India, a dangerous and savage animal, the terror of all other creatures, as well as of the Indian, and white man.

Consistency.—Nothing is more lovely than *christian consistency.* Much of the popular infidelity of the present day is nourished and strengthened by the discovered absence of this heavenly virtue in the character of the professed people of the Lord. It is not because Christians do not possess any of the graces of the Gospel—it is not because none of the adornments of virtue are spread over their character, that infidels rail against the truth of Christianity; but because they discover in the character of many professed Christians, a want of harmony. One thing contradicts the other.—There is a want of correspondence in the parts.—Principle is not carried fully out. Every now and then something is discovered that is just in keeping with the supposition that the man is a hypocrite. It is this want of consistency that stabs religion in the very vitals.

These remarks are true in reference to private Christians, but apply with still greater force to those who bear the sacred vessels of the Lord. The conduct of ministers of the gospel, how closely and continually is it watched by the world! Go where they may, the eyes of those who would prove them hypocrites are still upon them. Alas! when not engaged in sacred duties—when journeying—when in society—when mingling in the private circle, how apt are ministers to forget that they stand in the presence of such a stern and inexorable tribunal! But, if we are sincere—if we always remember the character we sustain, and the office we bear, then will our adversaries be confounded and God glorified.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

Cure for Cancer.—Mr. Thomas Tyrell, of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith, of New Haven, and the ablest surgeon in the Western country, had been cured in the following manner: He was recommended to use strong potash, made of the ashes of red oak bark, boiled down to the consistence of molasses; to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards to cover with a plaster of tar, which must be renewed after a few days, and if any pertuberances remain in the wound, apply more potash to them and the plaster again, until they shall disappear; after which, heal the wound with common salve. Cautery and [illegible]

MR. SLICK—HIS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.—CURE FOR SMUGGLING.

There's nothin' a'most, said the Clock-maker, I like so much as to see folks cheat themselves. I don't know as I ever cheated a man myself in my life: I like to do things above-board handsum', and go strait ahead; but if a chap seems bent on cheatin' himself, I like to be neighborly and help him to do it. I mind once, when I was to the eastward of Halifax atradin' I bought a young horse to use while I gave old Clay a run to grass. I do that most every fall, and it does the poor old critter a deal of good. He kinder seems to take a new lease every time, it sets him up so. Well, he was a most especial horse, but he had an infarnal temper, and it required all my knowledge of horse flesh to manage him. He'd kick, sulk, back, bite, refuse to draw, or run away, gist as he took the notion. I mastered him, but it was gist as much as a bargain too; and I don't believe, tho' I say it myself, there is any other gentleman in the province could have managed him but me. Well, there was a parson livin' down there that took a great fancy to that horse. Whenever he seed me adrivin' by he always stopt to look at his action and gait, and admired him amazin'ly. Thinks I to myself, that man is inokilated—it'll break out soon—he is determined to cheat himself, and if he is, there is no help for it, as I see, but to let him. One day I was adrivin' out at a most a duce of a size, and he stopped me. Hallo! says he, Mr. Slick, where are you agoin' in such a desperate hurry? I want to speak a word to you. So I pulls up short.—Mornin', say I parson, how do you to-day? That's a very clever horse of your'n, says he. Middlin,' say I; he does my work, but he's nothin' to brag on; he ain't gist equal to old Clay, and I doubt if there's ary a blue nose horse that is either. Fine action that horse, said he. Well, says I, people do say he has considerable fine action, but that's better for himself than me, for it makes him travel easier.

How many miles will he trot in the hour? said he. Well, says I, if he has a mind to and is well managed, he can do fifteen handsum'. Will you sell him? said he. Well, said I, parson, I would sell him, but not to you; the truth is, said I, smilin', I have a regard for ministers; the best friend I ever had was one, the reverend Joshua Hopewell, of Slickville, and I wouldn't sell a horse to one I don't think would suit him. Oh! said he, the horse would suit me exactly; I like him amazin'ly: what's your price? Fifty pounds to any body else, said I, but fifty-five to you, parson, for I don't want you to have him at no price. If he didn't suit you, people would say I cheated you, and cheatin' a parson is, in my mind, pretty much of a piece with robbin' of a church. Folks would think considerable hard of me sellin' you a horse that warn't quite the thing, and I shouldn't blame them one morsel if they did. Why, what's the matter of him? said he. Well, says I, minister, says I, alarfin' right out, every thing is the matter of him. Oh! said he, that's all nonsense; I've seen the horse in your hands often, and desire no better. Well, says I, he will run away with you if he gets a chance, to a sartainty. I will drive him with a curb, says he. He will kick, says I. I'll put a back strap on him, said he. He will go backwards faster than forward, said I. I will give him the whip and teach him better, says he. Well, says I, larfin' like any thing, he won't go at all sometimes. I'll take my chance of that, said he; but you must take off that five pounds. Well, says I, parson, I don't want to sell you the horse—that's a fact; but if you must have him I suppose you must, and I will subtract the five pounds on one condition, and that is, if you don't like the beast, you tell folks that you would have him, tho' I tried to set him out as bad as I could, and said every thing of him I could lay my tongue to. Well, says he, the horse is mine, and if he don't suit me, I acquit you of all blame.

Well, he took the horse, and cracked and boasted most prodigiously of him; he said he wouldn't like to take a hundred pounds for him; that he liked to buy a horse of a Yankee, for they were such capital judges of horse flesh they hardly ever almost had a bad one, and that he knew he was agoin' to get a first chop one, the moment he found I didn't want to sell him, and that he never saw a man so loath to part with a beast. Oh dear! how I larfed in my sleeve when I heerd tell of the goney talkin' such nonsense: thinks I, he'll live to larn yet some things that ain't writ down in Latin afore he dies, or I'm mistakened—that's all. In the course of a few days, the horse began to find he'd changed hands, and he thought he'd try what sort o' stuff his new master was made on; so he gist took the bit in his mouth one fine mornin' and ran off with him, and kicked his gig all to flinders, and nearly broke the parson's neck; and findin' that answer, he took to all his old tricks agin, and got worse than ever. He couldn't do nothin' with him,—even the helps were frightened out of their lives to go into the stable to him.

So he come to me one day lookin' quite streaked, and says he, Mr. Slick, that horse I bought of you is a perfect devil; I never saw such a critter in my life; I can neither ride him nor drive him.—He gist does what he pleases with us, and we can't help ourselves no how. He actilly beats all the onruly animals I ever seed in my life. Well, says I, I told you so, minister—I didn't want to sell him to you at all, but you would have him. I know you did, said he; but you larfed so all the time I thought you was in joest. I thought you didn't care to sell him, and gist said so to put me off, jokin' like; I had no idee you were in airnest: I wouldn't give ten pounds for him. Nor I neither, said I; I wouldn't take him as a gift, and be bound to keep him. How could you then, said he, have the conscience to ax me fifty pounds for him, and pocket it so coolly? To prevent you from buyin' him, parson, said I, that was my reason. I did all I could for you; I axed you five times as much as he was worth, and said all I could think on to run him down too; but *you took yourself in.* There's two ways of tellin' a thing, said he, Mr. Slick,—in airnest and in jeest; you told it as though you were in jeest, and I took it so; you may call it what you like, but I call it a deception still. Parson, says I, how many ways you may have of tellin' a thing I don't know; but I have only one, and that's the true way; I told you the truth, but you didn't [illegible] it. Now, says I, I feel kinder [illegible]

self. Do you ship him. You can't sell him here without doin' the fair thing, as I did, tellin' all his faults; and if you do, no soul would take him as a present, for people believe you, tho' it seems they won't believe a Clock-maker. Gist send him off to the West Indgies and sell him at auction there for what he will fetch. He'll bring a good price, and if he gets into a rael right down genuwine horseman's hands, there's no better horse. He said nothin', but shook his head, as if that cat wouldn't jump.

Now, says I, there's another bit of advice I'll give you free gratis for nothin',—*never buy a horse on the dealer's judgment, or he will cheat you if he can; never buy him on your own, or you will cheat yourself as sure as you are born.* In that case, said he, larfin', a man will be sure to be cheated either way: how is he to guard ag'in bein' taken in, then? Well, says I, he stands a fair chance any way of havin' the leake put into him—that's sartain, for next to woman kink there is nothin' so deceitful as horse-flesh that ever I seed yet. Both on 'em puzzle the best judges sometimes to tell their ages when well vamped up, and it takes some time afore you find out all their tricks. Both require good trainin', a steady hand, and careful usage. Yes; both branches require great experience, and the most knowin' ones do get bit sometimes most beutifully. Well, says he, as touchin' horses, how is a man to avoid bein' deceived?—Well, says I, I'll tell you—never buy a horse of a total stranger on no account,—never buy a horse of a gentleman, for—— Why, said he, he's the very man I should like to buy of, above all others. Well, then, says I, he's not the man for my money anyhow: you think you are safe with him, and don't inquire enough, and take too much for granted; you are apt to cheat yourself in that case.—Never buy a crack horse; he's done too much. Never buy a colt; he'e done too little; you can't tell how he'll turn out. In short, says I, it's a considerable of a long story to go through with it; it would take me less time to teach you how to make a clock, I calculate. If you buy from a man who ain't a dealer, he actilly don't know whether his horse is a good one or not; you must get advice from a friend who does know. If you buy from a dealer, he is too much for you or your friend either. If he has no honer, don't trade with him. If he has, put yourself wholly and entirely on it, and he'll not deceive you, there's no mistake—he'll do the thing genteel. If you'd a' axed me candidly about that are horse, says I.—At that he looked up at me quite hard for a space, without sayin' a word, but pressed his lips together quite miffy like, as if he was a strivin' for to keep old Adam down, and turned short off and walked away. I felt kinder pity for him too; but if a man will cheat himself in spite of all you can do, why, there is no help for it as I see, but to let him. Do you, Squire?

MOTHER AT HOME.

Do not be continually finding fault.—It is at times necessary to censure and to punish; but very much may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be ever more careful to express your approbation of good conduct than of bad. Nothing can discourage a child more than a spirit of incessent fault finding, on the part of its parents. And hardly any thing can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and the child. There are two motives influencing human actions; hope and fear. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing, rather than by the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring when she sees any thing amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy.—They feel that there is no use in trying to please. Their disposition becomes hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting. At last, finding that whether they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become heedless of reproaches.

But let a mother approve of a child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his good behavior makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please, by smiles and affections. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of her nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful spirit. Your child has been during the day, very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him asleep for the night, you take his hand and say, "My son, you have been a good boy to day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient.—God loves little children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy." This approbation from his mother is to him a great reward. And when with a more than ordinary affectionate tone, you say, "Good night, my dear son," he leaves the room with his little heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eye for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.

To the Chairman of the County Court of —— County.

Sir: The Board of Internal Improvements, by the Act which created it, has a general superintendence over all the public improvements in the State; for which reason it is highly important that the total amount of produce of each county in the State should be in the possession of, and known to, the Board. Such a mass of statistical information would form a *text book of reference* of incalculable advantage for the successful prosecution of the works now in progress, and, if possible, of still greater importance to such as should hereafter be recommended to the patronage of the State and our citizens.

By reference to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the idea can be fully illustrated. The Board is very solicitous to carry into effect the Acts of the Legislature in relation to this road; and for that purpose deem it of the utmost importance that the amount of produce which is likely to be transported on the contemplated road should be ascertained with the utmost practicable certainty. It will be recollected that, at the session of 1836—'7, an Act was passed, authorising the Board to subscribe two-fifths of the sum which might be found necessary to construct the said [illegible] whenever [illegible]

mental to the former one, which authorized [illegible] scription on the part of the State of [illegible] when individuals shall have subscribed [illegible] shall also fail, we request information, that [illegible] public may have some accurate data, on which [illegible] found the probable value of the stock. The [illegible] of the road has been ascertained by the survey [illegible] estimates of an Engineer; but doubt and [illegible] tainty exist as to the amount of [illegible] which may be calculated on, and, of [illegible] the amount of profit which an investment [illegible] stock may yield. The Board are of opinion [illegible] the want of information on this point [illegible] cause of the failure of the subscription; [illegible] not be doubted that the means of the [illegible] terested are ample, as that they would [illegible] if it could be shown that the investment [illegible] a good one; and until this difficulty [illegible] and the whole subject laid fairly before [illegible] it is apprehended that capitalists will [illegible] backward in making investments in the [illegible] Owing to the peculiar circumstances [illegible] of country (in relation to its trade) which [illegible] is designed to accommodate, the [illegible] of obtaining the desired facts are [illegible] it. Generally, the amount of [illegible] of a country may be easily [illegible] market at which it is traded; but [illegible] this section is carried to the [illegible] North and South Carolina, and [illegible] their villages as well as [illegible] fused abroad, that we must look to [illegible] stead of the purchaser, for a correct [illegible] its amount. And the Board believe [illegible] an opportunity will shortly offer, when it may be obtained without cost to the State, or [illegible] ience to the people, and, compared to the [illegible] benefit to be derived, with very little trouble [illegible] agents who may be engaged in procuring it [illegible] thinking it very important that the [illegible] not be passed by unimproved, have [illegible] ask the aid of the County Courts, [illegible] counties which lie west of Fayetteville, [illegible] most interested in that road, but also of [illegible] counties—to be preserved and used [illegible] may require.

In stating the wishes of the Board, [illegible] do, the mode of obtaining the desired [illegible] will be sufficiently explained.

The Board requests your County Court, [illegible] next session, to direct the Magistrates who [illegible] appointed to take the lists of taxable [illegible] property, to ascertain, from each person, [illegible] time he offers his list, the amount of produce [illegible] raised in 1839; the market at which he [illegible] designs selling it; to keep lists of the same, according to the forms herewith transmitted, and return them to the Clerk, along with the tax [illegible] who is requested to forward them to the Board [illegible] early as possible. In making the [illegible] magistrates for taking the lists, it is [illegible] that such persons only should be appointed [illegible] cheerfully perform this [illegible] task. All produce which is destined [illegible] tion beyond the limits of the State, [illegible] turned, whether it is taken off by the [illegible] neighboring merchant. When these lists shall have been returned to the Board, [illegible] made public, as they will show, in evident [illegible] mass of the most interesting information, touching the capacity of the country to sustain the contemplated Rail Road, and all other works, will have been obtained; and no one, who has spare means, will any longer be at a loss to determine on the propriety of investing it. If the Magistrates for taking the tax lists in your county, shall have been appointed before this communication reaches you, be pleased to take an early opportunity of [illegible] the forms placed in their hands. By attending to which business, and making an early [illegible] this office as practical, you will much oblige

Most respectfully your friend and [illegible]

EDW'D. B. DUDLEY,
Gov. of N. C.
cio of the B[illegible] of Int. Imp.

Executive Office, N. C.
Raleigh, March 22, 1839.
C. C. Battle, Sec.

From the Vicksburg Sentinel and [illegible]

Jackson, (Miss.) February [illegible]

At 12 o'clock, a most brilliant [illegible] every part of the Representative Hall, to hear General Hayne, upon Southern Commerce and Improvements. A regular meeting was organized by calling Gen. *Quitman* to the chair, and appointing C. A. Smith and N. Green North, Secretaries. Gen. Q. addressed the meeting on the objects of the assembly.—Some resolutions were offered, when Gen. Hayne rose and commanded the undivided attention of the meeting for two hours. He thanked the Mississippi people for their hospitality, and congratulated them for the interest they manifested in the cause of Southern trade and prosperity. He detailed argument after argument to support direct trade, and was most conclusive on the [illegible] perity and importance of internal [illegible] He showed to the wonder of many, and [illegible] of all, what vessels we of the South were [illegible] Northern States, and how easy a matter it [illegible] with combined action, for the South to [illegible] country under the sun, in point of [illegible] and wealth. Gen. Hayne is an ardent [illegible] the Union, and wishes it may be perpetual, [illegible] and sustained by the genius of justice and [illegible] rights. I cannot do justice, in a letter, [illegible] many points he made in his excellent [illegible] heads will be written out and published. [illegible] assured that his speech had a powerful [illegible] the minds of all who heard it.

Gen. Hayne had refused to partake of a public dinner, which was tendered him by the acclamation of the citizens and corporation of Jackson. He will leave here on Thursday next.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Wright of Lowndes county, were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, The system of indirect trade with foreign countries, heretofore pursued by the Northern and South Western States, has tended to [illegible] the latter tributary to the [illegible] tern states, building up large [illegible] within their borders, and [illegible] foreign and domestic capital at [illegible]

...States of the South and West to ... system of DIRECT TRADE.

...That we tender our hearty and ener... operations to the friends of direct trade in ... of any system, calculated to ef... this all important object.

...That not only the precepts of politi... economists, but the more convincing demonstra... of past experience, have proven that the pre... system of *indirect trade*, is nothing more nor ... than a *direct tax* upon the Southern for the ... of the Northern States—a *Tarif* more one... in its results, than that which originated the ... ration of the American colonies from the pa... country.

...That the President of this meeting ... seven *delegates* to represent this State, in ... Convention to be held at Charleston, South ... Carolina, in April next, for the purpose of digest... and recommending a system of *direct trade*.—... Mr. Vesney E. Howard offered the following re... which was adopted:

...That the bill reported by the Hon. ... J. Walker, in Senate of the United States, ... the two per cent funds belonging to ... to the construction of a Rail Road lea... to this State, the object of which is to con... Vicksburg with Charleston, by a continuous ... of Rail Roads, meets with our most hearty ... and approbation.

DIRECT TRADE—GENERAL HAYNE.

We give, from the Vicksburg *Daily Whig*, the ... sketch of a speech recently delivered by ... and distinguished citizen, in the Repre... Hall of the State of Mississippi:

"Mr. Hayne rose, and said he had visited our ... on private business, and he was proud to be ... so rich, and among citizens so intelligent ... civilized; it was a source of the highest grati... to meet old friends and associates, of diver... political opinions, moulded in one body, deep... imbued with Southern sentiments, and actuated ... common spirit. He felt profoundly grateful ... the kind reception he had met at the hands of ... Mississippi people and he would invoke their ... to fulfil the high destinies and work out the hap... of the South.

"Gen. Hayne then alluded to Southern trade and ... Southern improvement, or rather Southern inde... It was with shame and confusion that ... acknowledged the colonial vassalage of the ... South, and with pain that he witnessed the depres... of her energies; and he knew that he was ... touching upon a topic which was always followed ... with many awful declamations about the safety ... the Union—but so long as reason and justice ... about thick round the *declaration of Southern ...* would be found proclaiming its ad... and defending its results. Gen. Hayne ... gave many happy illustrations of the horrid ... which confronted Southern enterprise at ... North and East; the people of that region ... growing rich from our vassalage, and when... we made an effort to free ourselves and re... the lost commerce of the South, their cry ... the Union! the Union! They appealed to all ... Union, to make us for... the true interests at issue; they pointed us to ... glittering treasure while they stabbed our vitals, ... let us lie silent and content. If goaded on to ... certain issue, however, Gen. Hayne knew that ... freemen would be found repelling the foe ... their dead bodies; but he maintained that the ... of the South, for commercial pur... the strongest link to sustain and hold ... together. There were many mistaken ... about the present policy of the South— ... hostility to the Union, but on the ... contrary with the best system which could be adopt... to bury sectarity, and reconcile all conflicting ... interests in our wide spread country. The South ... no more than nature has given. Gen. Hayne ... alluded to the spread of abolition, and asserted that ... the flame of fanaticism was fed at the North, on ... supposition that the South is weak, and by the ... knowledge that the South is somewhat divided.— ... was certain that Northern people had these views ... of us, and under this knowledge we found them ... trifling with Southern interests, while the spirit of ... abolition was ripening and extending. Let us teach ... our Northern brethren to respect us and our ... strength, and they will at once cease to annoy us, ... interfere no more with our happy institutions. ... must be convinced that we are strong, united, ... adequate to our triumphant defence against any ... invasion, or they will sow the seeds which ... will bear the bloods of Union forever.

"Gen. Hayne referred with great happiness to ... they had assembled independent of ... upon matters vitally interesting ... high destiny and prosperity of the ... he could not but profoundly regret his ... position to discuss, as he wished, the ... topics which presented themselves—he ... suggested that he had not at hand many ... to illustrate past policy, and make more ... the past interest all the South should feel ... the success of Southern trade and Southern im... The mighty current of Northern ... had swept a storm of devastation over the ... rich and sunny South, and deprived as he was of ... documents he would still offer some general views ... connected with the subject of present deliberation.

"Gen. Hayne then referred to cotton, and de... the advantages we lost in not trading to ... instead of New York, &c. The South ... a loss of 10 per cent by the circuitous ... trade; all his arguments and illustrations were ... conclusive in favor of direct trade, and they struck ... many hearers with singular force and effect.

"It was said that cotton was the common currency ... country; the many uses to which it was now ... and rendered it the first article of produce in ... world; and he asserted we could not make too ... of it notwithstanding the perpetual croaking ... country. Gen. Hayne remarked that the ... Boston bubble burst which would move ... and they must see it to their own ad...

"He then answered some of the prominent ob... raised against Southern importing cities. ... maintained, successfully, that we could build ... as well as the North, and that our acclimated ... in Southern cities were decidedly more ... than the people of any Northern city.— ... said we had abandoned ship building because ... years we had lost all our foreign trade—but ... trade was now returning to the city of Charles... and with, its return Charleston had revived ... admirable success the business of ship building.

"Gen. Hayne paid the people of New England ... compliment—they boasted of many virtues ... the South might enjoy with advantage, and ... nothing to be associated with them forever ... and justice; he then gave ... Yankee character, and showed ... argued to persuade us from ... By the present arrangem... Bank had conspired to depress the energies of the South. The inequality of the tariff, and the decline of Charleston under its influence, were established with great ability.

"Gen. Hayne was peculiarly happy on the advantage of Internal Improvements in the South.—They were absolutely necessary to enable us to cope successfully with the advantages the North had gained over us by past partiality and favor. The only plan now for us to achieve our commercial independence, was to prosecute, with energetic vigor, an enlarged and prudent scheme of Internal Improvements. He gave a history of the different rail-roads now in progress, and all were delighted with the glorious prospect before us if the works already commenced were speedily completed. Improvements were the bonds of mutual interest, and it was our duty to inspire the people and enlighten their minds on this subject. Gen. Hayne wanted the South linked together by improvements; we then could have our own cities, and do our own trading. The description of improvements given by Mr. Hayne was minute and highly interesting.

"Gen. Hayne gave the meeting some useful hints about the proper course to pursue in Mississippi with improvements. Local prejudices should be surrendered for the general good, and we should be guarded in the system we adopted. He said the people of South Carolina would glory in the prosperity of all Southern cities; of New Orleans, Mobile and Mississippi city.

"Gen. Hayne spoke of abolition, and the defence of our altars and firesides, in terms the most eloquent and forcible. As the South loved the Union and the liberties of the country, let it be united—let us make our enemies know that we are strong for resistance and triumphant defence, and we will no longer find them tampering with our rights and inveighing against our enterprize."

[This is the bare skeleton of the excellent speech delivered by Gen. Hayne on Tuesday last, in the Representative Hall, before one of the largest and most intelligent meetings ever convened i... Mississippi. The heads have been written out for the satisfaction of friends who had not the pleasure of hearing it.]

THE CENSUS.

The law passed by Congress for taking the census next year, is published in the Globe, of the 6th instant. It is long—but the following is a full though brief extract of it;

Sec. I. Directs the Marshall under the direction of the Secretary of State, to cause an enumeration of all the inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, within their districts, distinguishing—First the sex of all free white persons. Secondly, the ages of all under 5—under 10—under 15—under 29—and then under each successive 10 to 100. Thirdly, the number of deaf and dumb free whites under 14, under 25, and upwards; also the number of blind, of insane and of idiots, and how many of the last two are a public charge.

Free colored persons, or colored persons bound to service for a term or for life, are to be enumerated, the sexes distinguished and the ages under 10—under 24—under 36—under 55 under 100 to be noted. Also the number without regard to age, of deaf and dumb, blind, insane and how many of the last two are a public charge.

The Marshals to appoint assistants, who, as well as the Marshals, are to be sworn to a faithful performance of duty, which is to consist in inquiring, personally at every dwelling within the district, or of the head of each family, as to the facts required to be certified.

The enumeration is to commence on the first of Jan., 1840, and to be completed in ten months. Each assistant to make two copies of his returns to the Marshal.

Sec. II. Imposes a penalty of $200 on any assistant, for neglect or falsification in making his returns.

Sec. III. Requires the Marshal to file one copy of each assistant's return with the clerk of his District; also an attest copy of his aggregate return to the State Department—the other copy with the original aggregate, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State by 1st December, 1840. Penalty for failure in any of the acts on the part of the Marshal $1,000.

Sec. IV. Establishes the pay of an assistant thus: For every hundred persons returned if resident in the county $3—if in a town or city of more than 3,000 persons, at the same rate for 3,000—and then for 300 persons returned over that number, $2. When, however, from the scarceness of population, this compensation is inadequate, the Marshal may allow not exceeding $2 50 on every hundred returned. The payment not to be made to assistant till he shall have sworn that he has faithfully executed his duties as prescribed by this act.

The compensation of the Marshals varies according to districts. For the district of North Carolina, it is $450.

Sec. V. Every person whose usual place of abode on said 1st of Jan. shall be in any family, to be returned as of that family. The name of every inhabitant, without any settled place of residence, to be entered in the schedule; persons occasionally absent, to be enumerated at their usual place of abode.

Sec. VI. Every free person, more than 16 years old, although not head of a family, bound under a penalty of $20 to render, if required a true answer so far as he or she can, to the questions of the assistant touching these matters, and according to knowledge, to give an account of every person belonging to the family.

Sec. VII. Each assistant, before making his returns to the Marshal, to cause the schedule containing the number of inhabitants in his district, to be posted in two of the most public places within the district for each of which he is to receive $6 compensation.

Sec. VIII. Secretary of State to transmit instructions, forms, and blanks, to the Marshals.

Sec. IX and X refer merely to details of execution.

Sec. XI. Secretary of State, when the Marshals' returns are all received, to direct the Printers of Congress to print ten thousand copies of the aggregate for the use of Congress. This section also prohibits the Marshals from receiving any fee, or reward or portion of pay, from the assistants they appoint, under penalty of $500.

Sec. XII. Allows Marshals the amount of postages paid by them in connection with the business.

Sec. XIII. we publish the entire.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, that the aforesaid Marshals and their Assistants shall also take a census of all persons receiving pensions from the United States for revolutionary or military services, stating their names and ages; and also shall collect and return in statistical tables under proper heads, according to such forms as shall be furnished, all such information in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools, as will exhibit a full view of the actual ... as shall be necessary and proper to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. XIV, and last, appropriates $2,000 for carrying the act into execution.

It will devolve upon the Twenty-Sixth Congress, at its second and short session, from 1st December, 1840, to 4th March, 1841—to determine, anew, the ratio of representation under this Tenth Census.

THE CAPITOL.

"Henceforth our youth may never need to roam
The arts to study, better seen at home"

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the annexed letter, containing valuable information concerning the progress and structure of our new Capitol. We have always regarded this work as a matter of pride to our State, and as a memorial of the liberality of her people, which will survive the decay of many generations. We know that strong objections have been urged against the cost of this building, and none are more ready than ourself to admit the propriety of such objections, or to enforce the principles of economy in the expenditure of the public money; but really, in the present case, we think it would have been at the expense of propriety and a proper degree of State pride. As it is not the work of a day, so it is not an expense that will recur again in years—we might say centuries; and what North Carolinian, as he looks upon its majestic dome or more splendid columns, will regret having contributed his dollar to the construction of such an edifice? We take the responsibility to answer, none! And we say to our citizens at home, and to our friends abroad, that there is no building in the Union superior to, and but one equal with this in point of material, style and construction. We look with some feeling of anxiety to the time when the rubbish and fragments of stone that now encumber the yard shall be removed, and the erection of a neat and substantial railing (iron of course) shall complete the improvement of the square. It will then, indeed, be a triumphal temple to the Architect who has superintended, and the people who have erected it.—*Microcosm.*

RALEIGH, N. C., 25th March, 1839.

MR. LEMAY,—DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your desire, I send you a description of the external and internal details of the various parts of the State Capitol as the same is executed.

The length from north to south is 160 feet, and from east to west 140 feet; the whole height is 97½ feet. The columns of east and west porticos are eight in number, and are 5 feet 2½ inches in diameter and 30 feet high, standing on a stylobate, 18 feet high, which, as well as the entablature, which is twelve feet high, are continued round the building; and the details are of the Temple of Minerva, commonly called the Parthenon, which was erected in the Acropolis of Athens, under the government of Pericles, about 500 years before the Christian era. The rotunda, in centre of the Capitol, is formed into an Octagon at top, which is built of polished granite, and surmounts the building, ornamented with Grecian cornice; and its dome is crowned at top with a decoration similar to that of the Lanthorn of Demosthenes, at Athens.

The interior of the Capitol is divided into three stories. The basement consists of ten rooms, eight of which will be soon occupied by the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Comptroller, each having two rooms of the same size and finish; which, as well as the corridors, are of the Roman Doric, and made completely fire-proof, by arches springing from pillars and pilasters of polished granite. The east and west vestibules are richly decorated with granite columns, antae and staircases; all of polished granite, copied from the Ionic Temple of the Ilissus, near Athens. Also, two committee rooms.

The second or principal story, consists also of ten rooms; two of which are appropriated for the Senatorial Chamber and Hall of Representatives, which are 38 feet 6 inches in height, having galleries, and their walls are contained in areas of the same size, 59 feet by 55½ feet, having retiring rooms taken off the corners—four in the former and two in the latter. They, as well as the rotunda and vestibules, are respectively of the Octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes, of the Temples of Erechtheus, Minerva, Polias and Pandrosus, in the Acropolis of Athens, near the Parthenon. The other rooms in this floor are appropriated for committee rooms.

The third, or Attic story, consists of the Supreme Court and Library, which are situated in the east and west wings, which, as well as the galleries and other apartments, will be approached by granite steps; and the lobbies and rotunda are lit with cupolas; the whole of which, you will observe, is in a progressive state of completion—so as to be ready for the next meeting of the Legislature.

Before concluding, I may remark that the stone with which this edifice is constructed, is of the toughest and hardest description, containing less iron than any stone I have ever seen: hence it presents a beautiful cream color, of a much warmer tint than marble. It is also variegated with beautiful veins of quartz, the conformation of which deserves notice, having every appearance of being separated and again knit by some trembling or concussion in its formation; and from the circumstance of no petrifaction being as yet discovered, whether of the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdoms, geologists would term it a primitive, if not a transition formation; and with regard to the cost of the Capitol, I may mention that the Legislature have appropriated $500,300. The President's house cost, without furniture, $665,527, and the Federal Capitol $2,596,500; both of which buildings have to be repeatedly painted at a cost of upwards of $12,000 ... and this has to be done to prevent the disintegration of the stone—they being built of soft, loose, friable, and porous sandstone.

I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,

ARCHITECTUS.

THE BLACK HEATH COAL MINE.

The Black Heath Mine, worked, by the "Black Heath Coal Company," is one of the richest and most extensive in this country. It is twelve miles from Richmond in nearly a Western direction, and is situated in the midst of bituminous coal fields of unknown extent. The shaft from which the explosion of Monday took place, has not been long sunk, and we believe is the deepest in the Union: being more than 700 feet to its bottom. Upwards of 10,000,000 bushels of coal had been explored in the pit reached by it; and none can conjecture how much more further exploration would discover.

The Steam Engines and apparatus for hoisting coal from this shaft were excellent; and the system and facility with which the hoisting process was conducted, produced an average of about 2,500 bushels of coal per day. It is to be regretted that these operations have been interrupted—throwing so much weight in the scale of our production, and aiding essentially to increase our capital and commercial strength as they did ... that these causes to ...

The explosion was one of a most violent nature. How it happened there is no telling. But that it occurred from neglect or disregard of positive orders and regulations of the pit, is beyond all doubt. The drifts and "*air coasts*," (passages for the air (from the chamber) were so arranged as to keep up constant ventilation. It is the general opinion that one of the doors of the *air coasts* must have been closed, and that thus the "inflammable gas" accumulated on Sunday to such an extent as to produce the explosion soon after the laborers entered the Pit, on Monday morning. Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp was regularly in the Mine, and no doubt is entertained, but that it was used on Monday morning. It was commonly carried forward to test the presence of the gas. It may have been out of order; if a slight rent should have been in its wire gauze covering, it would readily ignite the gas. Other lamps were used; and one of these may have been taken into a chamber or drift where the safety lamp had not been presented. Either of these causes would have involved carelessness.—The density and inflammability of the gas might have caused the wire to have become oxidated, and fall to pieces; but that could not have occurred till after indication by flame inside the gauze, of a danger, in the face of which it would have been madness in the laborers to remain. Whatever may have been the immediate cause, the arrangements and rules of the pit, drawn from the lights of science and experience in mining, were such as to have ensured safety, if properly attended to. But would it not be well, in order to diminish the chances of danger from even every carelessness itself, to use Davy's lamp exclusively, in all pits where there has been any exhibition of carburetted hydrogen or "inflammable gas?"

One of the superintendents of the operations in the pit, who was below when the explosion took place, was a man of great skill in his profession, having been many years engaged in it in some of the most famous of the English Mines. He was a Scotchman, named John Rynard. It is hard to account for how he should have permitted the cause of the occurrence; but even in the midst of an effort to correct the omission or neglect of Saturday nights, the explosion may have taken place.

Mr. John Hancock, a native of Chesterfield, of respectable family, was the other unfortunate superintendent.

The laborers were all colored men. The superintendents above the shaft, say that about forty were below. They cannot speak with certainty. Many had gone to see their wives to distant plantations; and it was not known how many had returned. Those who had not, do not yet appear from terror at the news of the explosion; but forty is the *maximum*.

The explosion was so powerful as to blow pieces of timber out of the shaft to a distance of a hundred yards from it. Three men were blown up in a coal hamper, to a height of some thirty or forty feet above its top: two of them fell out of the hamper in different directions, and were immediately killed—the third remained in it, and fell with it, escaping most miraculously with his life, having both legs broken. He is now doing very well.—Much loose coal was blown from the drifts to the bottom of the shaft, and four of the bodies, as we have already stated, were taken from beneath a large bulk there, in a mutilated state. Four were taken out shortly after the explosion on Monday—one of whom died. The others are in a fair way to recover.

Every exertion has been made which could be made consistently with safety, to rescue the unfortunate beings. It appeared upon going down the shaft, that much carbonic acid gas (the product of combustion) was present. This is called at the mines "black damp," and though not inflammable, is destructive to human life. This then had first to be dispersed. The partitions too, in the shaft, necessary for the ingress and egress of air in the pit, were much torn to pieces by the explosion and had to be repaired as the shaft was descended, or death would have resulted to those who went down.

The explosions were formerly very common in the north of England. One occurred at the Felling colliery in Northumberland, England, on the 25th May, 1812, in which 92 lives were lost.—This is the greatest destuction ever known from the cause. In 1815, an explosion occurred in a mine at Durham, in which 57 persons were destroyed, and in another, 22 were killed in the same manner. The discoveries of Sir Humphrey Davy and other contributors to science and benefactors of mankind, have since rendered the avoidance of these destructive explosions certain.

In our mines no explosion of any extent has ever occured from the ignition of inflammable gas. Such are as certainly to be guarded against as the bursting of steam boilers. The safeguards in each are as simple as effective.

Let the unfortunate event which has just occurred be a lesson and warning, as we are sure it will be; and if possible, cause a more constant and rigid observance of the rules which science and experience have pointed out as the sure and unerring guarantees of safety.—*Richmond Compiler.*

From the New Orleans Louisanian, March 18.

FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the brig Atar Gull (formerly the Iturbidel,)we have received news from Vera Cruz some days later than that brought by the Walter. The Atar Gull formerly belonged to the Mexican navy, was captured by the French at San Juan de Ulloa, and was given up by Admiral Baudin.

The most important of her news is the arrival at Vera Cruz of two diplomatic agents, General Gaudaloupe Victoria and Manuel Gorostiza charged by the Mexican Government to treat with Admiral Baudin on the cessation of hostilities. As soon as the latter heard of their arrival at Vera Cruz, he left Anton Lizardo for that place in the frigate Nieride; he was received at Vera Cruz with a salute from the cannon on the forts. The Mexican envoys, Admiral Baudin and the English ambassador, Mr. Packingham, repaired on board the English frigate La Pique to discuss the basis of the proposed treaty

We are uninformed as to the result of the first conference, but we have good reason to infer, from the tenor of semi-official letters brought by the Atar Gull; that there was no obstacle to the smoothing all difficulties and that Vera Cruz would soon be reopened to trade.

We await the arrival of the Water Witch, which was to sail from Vera Cruz for this place three or four days after the Arter Gull; she will probably bring us the result of the conference.

FROM TAMPICO.

The Schooner A. E. which sailed three days after the Lone, has arrived in our port in the evening of Saturday, and although we have used great exertion to obtain correct information as to the actual position of the belligerent parties we cannot present our readers with anything positive upon ... We have ...

of an army, which is now 2000 men, and that Gen. Urrea is most anxiously expected at San Louis de Potosi, which has declared to a man in favor of federalism.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1839.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

We have received the Circulars of several of our late Representatives in Congress: some of them declare themselves candidates for re-election,—others say nothing about it, and our late member, Mr. Rencher, seems to leave the matter in doubt, as may be seen in his Circular extensively diffused among the people. He, however, appears disposed not to offer if the District can conveniently do without him, and we should be very sorry to think that our District is so destitute of competent men as to be under the necessity of *forcing* Mr. Rencher to ... on contrary to his wishes,—particularly, as he has already occupied the station ten years. Mr. Rencher says—"*There are also personal considerations which make private life desirable to me. My health has been impaired by the arduous duties, and confinement of the last Congress, and requires rest and recreation.*', Certainly after this, it would be unkind in the people to insist on Mr. Rencher's further service, contrary to his wishes, and to the injury of his health.

We have had some opportunities of ascertaining public sentiment on this subject, and we have seen no disposition among the people to force Mr. Rencher to hold on; we believe, so far as our knowledge extends, they are willing to gratify his wishes, and excuse him from further public service.

Salisbury Manufacturing Company.—This Company is now fully organized by the adoption of articles of association and by the appointment of officers.

William Chambers, Esq., has been chosen President; William H. Horah, Treasurer; and John Murphy, T. L. Cowan, and D. A. Davis, Directors; the President also acts as a Director.

With these gentlemen at the head of our enterprise we have full confidence that the business will go forward with energy, and in the best possible manner. They are all men of experience in business and of excellent practical sense. We understand it is the intention of the Company to have their Establishment completed in time to commence operation on the next crop of cotton.

Gov. Dudley's Circular.—We call the attention of the County Courts to Governor Dudley's circular published on the first page of our paper. The subject of which it treats is important, and should not be neglected.

The Fayetteville and Western Rail-Road.—We learn from the "Fayetteville Observer," that the Board of Internal Improvement, at a meeting lately held in Raleigh, have appointed DAVID L. SWAIN, Esq., "at the head of this important enterprize." We know not under what law this appointment has been made, though we had supposed it belonged to the stockholders themselves;—in this, however, we may be mistaken. The Board of Internal Improvement having thus kindly furnished the Company with a President, they have nothing to do now but supply the money, and the road will soon be made.

Virginia Elections.—The Legislature of Virginia now in session, has changed the time of the General Elections in that State to the 3d week in May next. Heretofore, they took place in this month. Both parties are making extraordinary exertions to carry the State, knowing that the next Presidential election in a great measure will depend on this struggle. If the administration party carries the State, the game will be up with Messrs. Clay, Harrison, and Webster. On the other hand, if Virginia in these elections is gained by the opposition, then the prospect of defeating the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, though by no means certain, will nevertheless be much more probable.

Connecticut Elections.—The annual elections in the State of Connecticut took place on Monday last. The result is said to be doubtful, both parties entertaining hopes of success. Governor Ellsworth is a candidate for re-election, and is opposed by Ex-Senator Niles.—The Congress-men are chosen by Districts, which makes it probable that some of both complexions will be elected. Next week we will know the result.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We have received the March number of this able, and interesting periodical, and as yet have had leisure to give it only a cursory glance; but we have seen enough to satisfy us that there is no falling off in the richness, and variety of its contents. Southern literature, like Southern commerce, is improving and in the cant language of the day—we hope it will continue to—"go ahead." The list of contents shall appear in our next.

The March number of "*The Farmers' Register*" has just come to hand; the contents shall appear in our next paper.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, &c.

March 27.

The favorable re-action which was produced in the Stock market yesterday on receipt of the advices from England by the Siddons, has not been sustained, the advance gained having been lost in most instances to-day, and the market at the second meeting of the Board closing with a still downward tendency. Sales were made of United States Bank closing at 113½, seller 15 days; Delaware & Hudson 72, Vicksburg Bank 61, Harlem Rail-road 53, New Jersey Railroad 99½, and Stockton Railroad at 80½.

It is reported that the recently authorised State Loan of one million of dollars, has been taken up ... a large House in Wall-street in connexion with ... other capitalists; the precise rate not stated ... The Loan is to bear an interest of five per ...

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

Messrs. Editors: In almost every paper that comes to hand, I see something about manufacturing. Establishments being built in North Carolina.

I am truly glad to see that this is the case; for ever since I first read Mr. Charles Fisher's report to the Legislature on this subject, I have been in favor of North Carolina going into the business and working up her own Cotton and Wool. Mr. Fisher there proves how much it will be to the advantage of our citizens to do so. What he told them ten years ago, they now begin to see, which only shows that he was ten years before the most of them. Better late than never; but we must not forget that manufactories cannot, by any means, be as profitable now as they were ten years ago; for the reason that the protective duties in their favor have been very much reduced, and I hope never to be renewed again. Nevertheless, manufactories in North Carolina must be a good business, and will yield a better profit than farming or any thing else we can go at. But my principal object in writing you at present, is to request you to hunt up Mr. Fisher's report, and publish it again, or such part of it as you may think applicable to the times. I think every intelligent reader that you have, may now go over this report with profit and interest.

A CONSTANT READER.

[*Editors Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, March 30, 1839.

Produce has come in sparingly this week; we do not see any alteration in the prices given last week worthy of notice. Several merchants from the country here this week, and in the whole a pretty fair business has been done. Several of our merchants have returned, and several others are gone at present to make their purchases. The Spring supply for our market is coming in, (Dry Goods) and on the way, at this time.

Not much cotton coming in, but what has come in sold readily at $12 50 a $14.

The selection of D. L. Swain as President of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, by the Board of Internal Improvement, appears to give pretty general satisfaction. If he will only accept the appointment, we have little doubt but the stock will be taken should he take hold in good earnest for the accomplishment of that object.

Exchange as last quoted, 1 cent on Northern cities. Our river is in very good order.

Annexed we give you freight list for the week past.

Arrived, on Saturday, 23rd, steamer Henrietta with dry goods, groceries, salt, &c., for merchants here and in the interior, among which we notice Williams & Haywood, Womack & Goodman, Haywood & Little, F. Waddle, Johnson & Albright, Cowles & Wilcox, and Henry A. London.

Departed, 25th, steamer Henrietta, with boat Diligence in tow, with cotton, flour, silver ore, cotton yarn, &c. The silver ore mentioned was from a mine in Davidson County, but we have not been able to ascertain what the value of it is, or what portion of the pure metal it is thought to yield.

The Henrietta steamboat Company have, this week, launched from the stock, a new boat, the "Benjamin Rush," intended to run on the Cape Fear; 120 feet in length, width 22, depth of Hold 5 feet; will carry a freight equal to 2,000 sacks salt, or 1,500 bales cotton.

By to-day's mail from Wilmington, we learn that the schooners Regalus, and A. Patton, were in, having among others, goods for Jesse Henshaw, Cowles & Wilcox, J. A. Young & Co, F. Young, J. & W. Murphy, and J. Ellis of the interior of this State.

Foreign News.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, March 26.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Packet ship SIDDONS, Captain BARROW arrived yesterday. She sailed on the 16th ultimo, and we have received by her Liverpool papers of that date, and London of the 16th. They reached us, however, only this morning, and then, at so late an hour, that we have no time left to make extracts. We confine ourselves, therefore, to a brief notice of such parts of their contents as will be of interest here.—*Ed. Courier.*

In American securities there is scarcely any alteration, but most of them are firm, as the demand for them is becoming much more extensive not only in London but throughout the country. Alabama five per cents, is quoted at 90; Indiana, five per cents, 82, to 83; Illinois six per cents, 93; Louisiana five per cents, 96; Mississippi five per cents, sterling, 93 to ½; New York five per cents, 93; Pennsylvania five per cents, 93 to ½; and South Carolina five per cents, sterling (Barring's) 95¾ to 96. United States Bank shares are £24 19s 6d to £25.

We are without any arrivals to-day of interest or novelty, and affairs in the city, generally, do not preserve any particular feature. Trade, on the whole, continues rather languid, and we regret to find that letters from the manufacturing districts are not so satisfactory as they were a short time since; but this, it is thought, has been chiefly occasioned by the unfavorable aspect which political affairs presented lately; and as the apprehension on this head is fast wearing away, it is expected that Manchester, Leeds, and other places will shortly recover the activity which prevailed at the beginning of the year.

MILFORD, FEB. 9.

The Edinburgh, Bristow, burthen 658 tons, from New Orleans for Liverpool, laden with 1,616 bales of cotton, 68 bales sarsaparilla, and 28 hhds. tobacco, struck on the Crow Rock last night and went to pieces. It appears from the statement of Mr. Simmons, the chief mate, that they have been without an observation for six days, and supposed they were running up St. George's Channel, when about a quarter past eleven o'clock, last night, being under close reefed top sails, the wind blowing hard from S S W, they struck; the vessel in about half an hour afterwards, broke up in several pieces, and drifted ashore at Pennyholt, between Lunney and St. Gowen's Heads, to the Southward of this harbor. The masts were cut away immediately after she struck.

By this melancholy event, the captain, second mate, one seaman, two boys, the cook, and two passengers, (Lieut. Dixon, R. N., a native of Ireland, and Mr. W. Brown, an American,) were drowned. The remainder of the persons on board, consisting of the chief mate, eleven of the crew, and one passenger, were saved. Some of them were drawn up the cliffs, upwards of 70 fathoms in height, by means of a rope; the others scrambled up as well as they could. No part of their cloths are saved. The cargo is strewn over the rocks; the mate supposed a good part might be saved, but it will be difficult to bring it to the surface. Feb. 10—160 bales of cotton have been saved from the wreck of the Edinburgh.

A number of bales have been washed into a cavity, under Lunney Head, and, it is feared, very few of them will be saved, and many more must have drifted up the Channel. The anchors and cables will be saved in fine weather. The vessel was in a thousand pieces.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Liverpool packet ship, Roscoe, Capt. Delano, arrived this morning, when on the point of putting this paper to press. We have, therefore, had no time to glance at the intelligence of importance she brings. The London money market has been oppressively heavy. Consols have fallen since the defeat of Mr. Villiers's motion, from apprehensions of political troubles. American securities were in more active demand. A large business had been done in United States Bank shares at £25. Florida Sterling Bonds had risen 2 per cent.

The Ministerial arrangements remained unsettled. Nothing of importance in Canadian affairs had occurred.

Our Paris correspondence is to the 21st February. The political world was a little more tranquil, but all still looking forward to the election. Some pressure was felt in the money market, and in Belgium additional and important suspensions had taken place. Among others, M. Mosselman, of Louvain. The difficulties with Holland were not yet settled.—*Ed. Cour.*

From Tampa Bay.—About the 1st. Gen Taylor shipped 250 Indians, consisting of 65 warriors, women, children, and negroes westward. The women were very reluctant to go, and upbraided the men with cowardice, in refusing to die upon their native soil. The vessel departed amid their lamentations and taunt, and reproaches upon the conduct of their warriors. among the negroes, is *Abraham*, well known as an interpretor, and a wiley and treacherous rascal.

By the steamer Santee, Capt. Poinsett from the Southern post, we learn that the troops are all well. No demonstrations of the enemy since the affair at Miami—and that Lieut. Mackall is rapidly recovering.

Gen. Taylor has secured the above amount of Indians with but little noise—and their shipment is the first intelligence received by us of even their capture.—*St. Augustine News, of March 13.*

Awful news from Gaudaloupe—upwards of four thousand persons destroyed by the Earthquake.—From our files of Havana papers, (says the New Orleans *Bulletin* we learn that the earthquake recently experienced at Martinique and other windward islands with such fearful consequences, has had still more disastrous effects in Gaudaloupe.—There the victims extracted from the ruins of buildings are stated to have exceeded four thousand! This truly appalling intelligence is received through the Captain of the American brig Madrid from Barbadoes which arrived at Trinadad de Cuba about the 6th ultimo. We await the details of this visitation with impatience.

Well Done Michigan!—There is nothing that Michigan enterprize is not ready to turn its hand to—from a wild cat Bank to a rail-road. They have now established, at White Pigeon, the *first* Beet Root Sugar Manufactory ever begun in this country. The burr oak land is found admirable for the beet. With her canals, rail-roads, universities, shipping trade, splendid flour, silk and sugar manufactories, &c., Michigan presents a spectacle of industry and advancement in the useful arts that an old State might be proud of. We shall forgive her for her wild speculations in bank paper. The Michiganites are chiefly New Yorkers, and worthy of the "Empire."—*New York Star.*

The Upsetting Case.—We learn from the Baltimore Patriot that in the case of W. B. Stokes *vs.* Francis W. Saltonsall, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court on Saturday, affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs and six per cent damages.—This is the case, it will be recollected, in which the jury gave Mr. Saltonstall about $6,000 damages for injuries received by Mrs. Saltonstall from the upsetting of a stage coach owned by Stockton, Stokes & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

We have nothing new, and excepting the termination of the Great Presbyterian Case, nothing interesting.

Yesterday morning, Judge Rogers gave a very clear and learned charge to the jury, which evidently strengthened the hopes of the new school party—and after a very short time the jury returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs—that is for the new school.

I understand that an appeal will be taken by the old school to the United States Courts—though I did not learn that any thing was done in the matter yesterday. The trial has excited great attention here, and I suppose elsewhere—and the result has had a proportionable effect; differing according to the different views of those who have watched the progress of the trial.—*Corres. Courier & Enquirer.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Lincoln County, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Nash, CHARLES L. TORRENCE, Esq., of this Town, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. John Hayes, of Lincoln County.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

A Barber Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE BARBER, who can come well recommended, (none other need apply,) can have constant employ at the SALISBURY HOTEL.

Salisbury, April 4, 1839. tf

A second handed secretary (cheap) is wanted. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

THE Room, in the rear of Mr. Fraley's Tailor Shop, formerly occupied by Dr. Powe, is now to rent.—Inquire at this Office.

April 4, 1839. 2t

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his property in the town of Salisbury, it has become indispensably necessary that his notes and accounts, some of which are of long standing, should be settled. Those indebted to him are therefore requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.

Eight likely Negroes for Sale.

T. A. HAGUE.

N. B. Persons calling to settle in the absence of the Subscriber will settle with A. W. Pelton, who is his authorized agent. T. A. H.

Salisbury, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

No Joke!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by Note or Book account on the 20th day of April next, are most respectfully informed that suit will be commenced upon them unless previously arranged.

We trust our friends will take no exception to this course, as generally speaking we to the business without

SPENCER & BURNS.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. C., April 1, 1839.

A
R. H. Alexander,
Alexander Agner,
Phillips Allen,
Charles J. Aldridge,
Miss Elizabeth Allen, 3,

B
John Blackwellder,
Sam'l. Badget,
Nathaniel Boyden,
Jacob Beaver,
Coonrod Bishere,
Christain Boston,

C
Sam'l. Craige,
Canon Canaday,
Jacob Correll,
Clerk of Supr. Court,
Andrew Cranford,
Carter Crittenton,
Mrs. Hannah Caldwell,
Mrs. Mary G. Cowan,
Mrs. Lydia Cozort,
Jacob Cope,
John Clary,
Adam Casper,
William Cranford,

D
Sam'l. Davidson,
Henry Doland,

E
Robert L. Edmonds,
James Ellis,
John Eagle,

F
Jacob Fraley,
Wm. Fulks,
Jacob Fulk,
Jacob Fulenwider,
T. Forkner,

G
Warren Green,
Jesse L. Glasco,
John Geenes,
Miss Margaret or Elizabeth Gardner,
David Gardner,
Wm. Gray,
John Graham.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gheen,

H
Mrs. Sarah How,
Col. Thos. T. Hunt,
Abram Hill,
Matthew Howard,
Wm. A. Hornbarger.
Miss Ellenor Hudson,
William Harris,
Dr. P. Henderson, 11,
Henry Hill,
Miss Nancy C. Hall,
John Headinger,
Abram Hammops,
Paton Hasket,

J
Matthew Jones,
Nathan Johnson,
John or Peter Josey,

K
Noah Kayler,

L
Charles Lucas,
Robert E. Love,
Thomas F. Lowery,
Rev. Geo. W. Langhorne,
Clemmons Linear,
Charles Lyerly,

M
Sally Mitchel,
Daniel Miesenheimer,
Dr. W. L. Moultree,
Rev. Thomas Mason,
James Martin,
Joseph Minges,
Mr. Mittag,
Forest Monroe,
Miss Sarah A. Monroe,
Jesse May, 3
Miss Scota Mchia,
Geo. McConnaughey,
John W. Moyer,
David Marlin,
Edward McNair,

O
James Owens,

P
Henry Pence,
Francis Penny,
Miss Eliza Pharr,
Henry Pless,

R
Adam Roseman,
Capt. Charles Ross,
Henry Ridenhour, 2,
Wm. Robertson,
Wm. Rutter,

S
Joseph Sawyer,
Mrs. Nancy Smith,
James Sloan,
George Smithdeal,
William H. Scarborough, 2,
Wellington Smith,
Miss Sarah Sharp,
Michael Stirewalt,

T
G. O. Tarrh, 2,
John Todd,
Sam'l. Turner,
H. Tippet,
Wm. Thrift,
Wm. Taylor,
A. Torrence,
Jacob Trontman,
Rev. Ailary A. Tippet,
Hannah Taylor,

W
Mrs Elizabeth Williams,
William Walton,
Miss Susannah Weaver.

Y
Philip Youst.

H. W. CONOR, P. M.

April 4, 1839. 3t

Notice.

THE sale of the Land of the late THOMAS H. DENT, will not take place as heretofore advertised. JAMES OWENS.

March 28, 1839. 1t

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

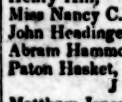
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

250 Plough Moulds,
Bar Scollep and Tire Iron,
5,000 lbs. Castings, (assorted,)
20 bls. Superfine Flour,
40 bu. mountain Irish Potatoes,
30 bu. herd Grass Seed,
6,000 lbs. Lexington Cotton Yarns,
1,500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 kegs Powder,
10 doz. superior Weeding Hoes,
75 kegs White Lead (ground in Oil,)
8 casks Rice,
25 hhds. Molasses,
Sugar, Coffee, Nails, and Salt,
by J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1839.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.



THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

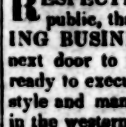
ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

A New Confectionary.

F. R. ROUECHE,

(FROM PARIS)



WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Salisbury and its Vicinity, that he has established a CONFECTIONARY, a few doors east of the Court House, in Salisbury, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, all kinds of

Candies, *Cordials,*
Fruit, *Wines,*
Nuts, *Spirits,*
Cakes, *Segars,*
Crackers, *Fish,*
Raisins, *Ale,*
Cider, &c. &c.

Mr. R. would respectfully inform the Public that he intends opening a

RESTAURATEUR, (after the Parisian Style)

in which he will take great pleasure in accommodating his friends with a fine cup of French Coffee, and a variety of Dishes too numerous to mention.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839. tf

Goelicke's Emulsive.

HAVING received an Agency to sell

SALISBURY RACES.

THE RACES over the Salisbury Course, will commence on *Tuesday the 21st of May,* and continue four days.

First Day.—Sweepstake for three year old colts and fillies, mile heats—entrance $50, half forfeit. To be kept open until evening before the race.

Second Day.—Association Purse, $150—mile heats—free for any thing.

Third Day.—Association Purse, $200—two mile heats,—free for any thing, except the winner on the preceding day.

Fourth Day.—Purse, $100, added to the entrance and gate money of the week—mile heats—handicap—free for any thing.

Entrance on each of the purse days will be 10 per cent on the amount in stake; which, it is believed, will be more in each case than above stated, but by no means less. The track will be put in good condition, and the Association promises the strictest attention to order.

BY THE MANAGERS.

April 4, 1839. tf

Mulberry Trees.

AS the demand for Mulberry Trees is much greater than can be supplied, the Subscriber has concluded to dispose of part of his Stock intended for his own use. They are of the genuine *Morus Alba,* so extensively cultivated in Italy and France; and which writers upon the Silk Culture admit, make the best kind of Silk. Being of the second year's growth, they are large enough to be transplanted, which may save two years delay on the part of those wishing to engage in the business. What I have to spare can be delivered at any time between this and the 1st of March, and upon terms much lower than the Northern prices. Letters addressed to me at Davidson College, post paid, will be promptly attended to. R. H. MORRISON.

Davidson College, Dec. 25, 1838. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS
AND
Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

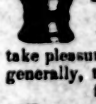
Dissolution.

THIS day the Copartnership of Wheeler & Burns was dissolved by the consent of parties; all persons indebted to the Firm will make payment as soon as possible—*serbum sat.* The Apothecary shop will be under the control of C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, by whom due attention will be given.

WHEELER & BURNS.

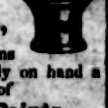
Salisbury, 3d December, 1838. tf

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER,



HAVING entered into a Co-partnership in the

Druggist Business,



take pleasure in announcing to the citizens generally, that they will keep constantly on hand a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Surgical Instruments, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars,

SPIRITS, WINES, &c.,

together with a splendid assortment of *FANCY ARTICLES*—all of which they will sell as *cheap,* if not *cheaper than any other Druggist or Merchants in the State.*

N. B. All orders from a distance, where reference is given, will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1838. tf

NEW FIRM.

E. BIRCKHEAD & G. UTZMAN,

having entered into Copartnership in the

TINNING AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS,

WOULD respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that it is their intention to keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large and extensive assortment of

Tin Ware, Copper Stills, &c.

and, in short, almost every article in the above branches that can be manufactured in this country.

Their Shop is situated on Main-street, between Messrs. Cress & Boger's, and J. & W. Murphy's stores.

N. B. Orders from a distance for work will be punctually attended to.

Salisbury, March 7, 1839. tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER.

For Vol. VIII. Prices still more reduced for cash or advanced payments.

I. THE FARMERS' REGISTER is published monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, neatly covered, at $5 a year, payable in advance. Vols. for $5 may be purchased (see copies of the present or forthcoming volume, if so ordered and paid for in advance, (or at the time of making the subscription) in current money, (as described below,) and without any or deduction for postage, or any other charge to the publisher.

II. Subscribers now on the list, who have already paid the regular subscription price of $5 in the manner above required, for a single copy, shall have the privilege, upon sending a *post-paid* order, of having a second copy of the same volume, sent to any name subscriber, without further charge, for that volume.

III. A like privilege will be allowed to every old subscriber who has not yet paid, but who shall do so as above, before the issue of the 4th number of the 7th volume; thus in effect *reducing to half price the cost of the work to every subscriber, old or new, who may choose to await of the offer.*

IV. If however, no more than one copy is wanted the subscription price will still be $5 for the volume; as it is not designed to [illegible] scription debt, or payment, to be [illegible] And if an order is sent for two copies [illegible] ance with the conditions annexed, only one

V. The price of back volumes, as heretofore, for one alone, $10 for any three together, and the same proportion ($3,34 cents for each) for any number of volumes, except vol. I., which is at $2 [illegible] be furnished only as part of a full set.

VI. *All mail payments must be made in bank checks, of par value in Virginia, or on City or specie-paying bank of the State in which the subscriber resides.*

VII. The risk of loss of payments for [illegible] sent free of postage, which have been permitted to the mail, or to the hands of a [illegible] assumed by the editor.

VIII. All letters to the editor [illegible] mers' Register must be post-paid [illegible] tain articles for publication.

IX. If a subscription is not discontinued [illegible] before the first number of the next volume is published, it will be taken as a [illegible] year. Subscriptions must commence [illegible] ning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

X. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred by [illegible] first number of the volume is issued; and after this time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued by earlier notice, while any thing [illegible] unless at the option of the editor.

EDMUND RUFFIN,
Editor and Proprietor, Petersburg, Va.

OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase, any quantity of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton gin, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, [illegible] pay one cent per pound. CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838.

THE LEXINGTON [illegible] MANUFACTURING CO.

M. wishes to employ [illegible] respectable families of [illegible] their Factory in Rowan, [illegible]

None but those of *good character* need apply. Application to be made to J. G. CABINISS, Agent.

Lexington, March 28, 1839. tf

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the **Stone Cutting Business,** and is ever ready to execute, in a very [illegible] manner, all descriptions of work in his line. *Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window [illegible] stills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones,* executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-stones is very good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds. He will Engrave marble slabs neatly, and grave tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILIPS.

August 24, 1838.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN [illegible]

A monthly Magazine, [illegible]

ON the first of January, 1839, will be issued the second volume of the American [illegible] rature and the Arts. This Magazine [illegible] papers in the various departments of [illegible] ence, and the Arts, calculated [illegible] and please the reader. As utility [illegible] of the age, the Museum contains [illegible] est upon Science, Literature, History, [illegible] Morals. Reviews and literary criticisms [illegible] in this publishing age, occupy a prominent [illegible] work. It, also, contains short reviews [illegible] works of distinguished American authors, [illegible] by portraits engraved on steel.

The solidity of the work is sustained by lighter articles—such as graceful essays, interesting and amusing tales, criticisms upon the fine arts, legends, sketches of travel, literary and scientific intelligence, and poetry of a superior order.

The very favorable reception which the work has met from the press and the public, has justified the proprietors in making liberal arrangements for contributions to the second volume; and they have accordingly made large additions to their corps of regular contributors. In the January number will be found original papers from the following popular writers:

Rev. Dr. Beasley, Rev. J. G. Morris, Rev. J. H. Clinch, David Hoffman, Esq., W. G. Simms, Charles West Thompson, T. R. Holland, H. T. Tuckerman, E. A. Poe, Professor Fisher of the University of Maryland, Professor Foreman, W. B. Tappan, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss H. F. Gould, Mrs. Emma C. Embury.—Besides these, many other writers of known ability have contributed to the work, and will continue to aid us.

In this number is the commencement of a series of "Italian Sketches," by a gentleman of taste and scholarship who has been sojourning in that classic country. Besides these, the future numbers of the Museum will contain articles from distinguished European writers,—although we are far more anxious to receive assistance from, and encourage, native talent.

PLATES.—Portraits on steel, by a distinguished artist, similar to that of Washington Irving in the September number, and of J. F. Cooper in the January number, will continue to embellish the work.

TERMS.—The AMERICAN MUSEUM is printed on good paper, with new type, and makes two volumes a year, of more than 500 pages each. Price $5 per annum, payable in advance. Four copies will be sent one year for $15. We shall be happy to receive applications, *post paid,* for travelling and local agencies, with references enclosed. All communications must be *post paid,* and directed to the editors.

TRAVELLING AGENTS greatly needed.

BROOKS & SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors.

DOCT. T. J. [illegible]
(Surgeon [illegible]

WILL be [illegible]

RECESS.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

It comes, it comes with the golden sheaf
In the time of the sear and yellow leaf,
And it flings the fruit from the bended tree,
And scatters it round in its reckless glee;
It plays on the brow of the maiden fair,
And parts with its finger, her raven hair.

It comes, it comes, and its minstrel's wing
O'er the glassy lake its quivering,
With music, soft as the mellow strain
Of nephyrs over the swelling main;
It gladdens the vale as it floats along
And streams and mountains re-echo the song.

It comes, it comes, like a fairy sprite
Arrayed in robes like gossamer white,
And the carpet of leaves on the ground is spread
And the flowers yield 'neath its conquering tread
For it strides along in its kingly way
Like shadows that fill at the close of the day.

It comes, it comes, and the ripened grain
In wreathing crowns for its golden reign,
And the bright eye sparkles with liquid light
Like the star enthroned on the brow of night,
And the teeming fields their offering bring
To the sainted shrine of the autumn king.

VARIETY.

Reflections.—"Ven you arrives to the dignity of [illegible] Lafiyette, if you is ever elewated to [illegible] profession, mind an' saw the biggest sticks [illegible], vy I you'll have only the little uns to [illegible] you gits tuckered out. Ven you eats pie, I [illegible] you lives to be a man, alwuz eat the [illegible] 'cause the crust ain't a good thing to top [illegible], 'specially if it's tough and thick as sole [illegible]. Ven you piles up wood, alwuz put the [illegible] to the bottom, alwuz Lafiyette: 'cause it's [illegible] hard exercise to lift 'em to the top o' the [illegible]. These are the results of hobservation, Lafi[illegible], as may be depended on, an' its all for your [illegible] that I say it."

"Vy, father," responded young hopeful, "vat a [illegible] 'sperience you must a had!"

Lawyer W., while entering his cold bed in a cold winter night, exclaimed, "of all ways of getting [illegible], the worst a man could follow would be [illegible] about town in such nights as this and *getting [illegible] for folks.*"

Anecdote of the Rev. Jas. Armstrong.—Some [illegible] ago the Rev. Mr. Armstrong preached at [illegible], near the Wabash, when a doctor of that [illegible] a professed Deist or Infidel, called upon his [illegible] to accompany him, while he "attacked [illegible] Methodist," as he said. At first he asked Mr. A. if he believed preaching to save souls?" he answered in the affirmative. He then asked Mr. A. "if he ever saw a soul?" "No." If he ever heard a soul?" "No." "If he ever tasted a soul?" "No." "If he ever smelt a soul?"—"Why, thank God," said Mr. A. "Well," said the doctor, "there are four of the five senses against one, to evidence there is no soul!" Mr. Armstrong then asked the gentleman if he was [illegible] a doctor of medicine, and was answered in the affirmative. He then asked the doctor "if he ever saw a pain?" "No." If he ever heard a pain?" "No." "If he ever tasted a pain?" "No." "If he ever smelt a pain?" "No."—"Did he ever felt a pain?" "Yes." Mr. A. then said, "there are four senses against one to evidence that there is no pain, and yet, sir, you know there is pain, and I know there is a soul."—The doctor appeared confounded and walked off.

The works of John Paul Richter are almost unintelligible to any but Germans, and even to some of them. A worthy German just before Richter's death, edited a complete edition of his works, in which one particular passage fairly puzzled him. Determined to have it explained at the source, he went to John Paul himself, and asked him the meaning of the mysterious passage. John Paul's reply was very characteristic—"My good friend, when I wrote that passage, God and I knew what it meant. It is possible that God knows it still, but as for me, I have totally forgotten."

Fainting Fits.—A fellow coming out of a [illegible] one morning, rather blue, fell on the [illegible] in going to regain his footing, he re[illegible] of the bible says, the wicked stand [illegible], I must belong to a different [illegible] than I can do."

[illegible] once upon a time had a daughter [illegible] being asked shortly afterwards, what [illegible] daughter had got, she re[illegible] guess he's a tolerable sort of [illegible] for he's got a long tailed coat, and a ruf[illegible] shirt."

A man in Waltham, named Mason, was presented on thanksgiving morning, by his wife, with a present of three boys. Hadn't he reason to be thankful that—there wasn't more of them!

Realities.—A person being asked what was meant by the "realities of life," answered—real estate, real money, and a real good dinner—none of which could be realized without real hard work.

Folly of Discontent.—The following little anecdote of a person who had contemplated self destruction, is very beautiful and touching.

"I was weary of life, and after a day, such as [illegible] known, and none would wish to remember, was hurrying along the street to the river, I felt a sudden check. I turned, beheld a [illegible] boy, who had caught hold of the skirt of my [illegible] in his anxiety to solicit my notice. His look was irresistable. Not less so was the lesson he had learned:—"There are six of us, and dying for the want of food." Why should I not, said I to myself, relieve this wretched family? I have the means, and it will not delay me many minutes. But what if it does? The scene of misery to which he conducted me, I cannot describe. I threw them my purse, and their burst of gratitude overcame me. It filled my eyes—it went as a cordial to my heart. I will call to-morrow, said I. Fool that I was, to think of leaving a world where such pleasure was to be had, and so cheap."

A Farmer's Daughter.—A few years ago, a farmer, living a few miles from Easton, sent his daughter on horseback to that town to procure from the bank small notes for one of 100 dollars. When she arrived there the banks had closed, and she endeavored to effect her object by offering it at several stores, but could not get her note changed.—She had not gone far on her return, when a stranger rode up to her and accosted her with so much [illegible] that she had not the slightest suspicion [illegible] on his part. After a ride of [illegible] to a very secluded copse, [illegible] of a pistol placed this matter beyond a doubt, and she yielded to necessity. Just as she held the note to him, a sudden puff of wind blew the note into the road, and carried it gently several yards from them. The discourageous knight alighted to overtake it, and the lady whipped her horse to get out of his power, and the other horse which had been left standing by her side, started with her. His owner fired a pistol, which only tended to increase the speed of all parties and the young lady arrived safely at home with the horse of the robber, on which was a pair of saddles bags. When these were opened, they were found to contain, besides a quantity of counterfeit bank notes, fifteen hundred dollars in good money! The horse was a good one, and when saddled and bridled, was thought to be worth at least as much as the bank note that was stolen.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74—tf

Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to *farming*. It has on it a an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for *Gold*, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very *rich ore* extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. d. HEATH.

Feb. 21, 1839. tf

The Thorough-bred Horse

LATH,

Has arrived at his stand in fine condition, and will be exhibited to all those who may call to see him. His Season will begin on the 15th of February, and end on the 15th of July.

For farther particulars see hand-bills.

R. W. LONG.

MANSION HOTEL, Salisbury, Feb. 7. 1839.

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County April 13 '838. 12m

COPAL Varnish, English patent Japan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Black Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Varnish for Carriage makers, Japan used for painting for Cabinet makers, Sizing for Cabinet makers, made and sold, whole sale or retail,

By C. C. HARRISON.

Statesville, Nov. 1. 1838. 6m

Look at This.

SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are not yet painted paints and oil are cheap, and labor costs almost nothing. I thank the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed on me, and by a strict attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same.

I will say to all who desire to have painting done, and may call on me, that it shall be executed in the most improved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction.

Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salisbury, unless necessarily absent on business.

H. H. RAINEY.

N. B. All orders from a distance, directed to me in Salisbury will be punctually attended to.

January 24, 1839. tf

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscribe at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the profitable cost will not exceed $20 for the [illegible] and ready for use.

The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, subserves this homily on so plain and hacknied a subject! Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not fee physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions!

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not all ways employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always dosing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all.

Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines Do you know Dr. Peters?

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. The VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the *prima via* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only? "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert. Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills, they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A CONTRAST.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had sleps, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I discovered the precious object I was in search of—*health*. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367, Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they have obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely, and *solely vegetable*, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers.—This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the digestive secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through which the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions The use of these Pills, for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum. Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

Directions For Use.—The Proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease.—The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 15 hours, and never [illegible] where the patient is very costive. One pill [illegible] tion of two table-spoons full of water, may be [illegible] an infant in the following doses—a tea-spoon [illegible] two hours till it operates; for a child from [illegible] years of age, half a pill—and from five to [illegible]

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called [illegible] they possess the power of restoring the [illegible] of health to a glowing vigor throughout the [illegible] tion, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to [illegible] the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix [illegible] are entirely vegetable, composed of roots [illegible] certain parts of the western country, which [illegible] bly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; [illegible] fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of [illegible] finitely sooner than the most powerful [illegible] Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the [illegible] tion of Blood to the Head; never fail in the [illegible] incident to young females: and will be found a [illegible] remedy in all cases of nervous debility and [illegible] of the most impaired constitutions. As a [illegible] Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the [illegible] a single bottle. The usual dose of these Bitters [illegible] a wine glass full, in water or wine, and they [illegible] may be taken two or three times a day, about [illegible] hour before meals, or a less quantity may be [illegible] all times. To those who are afflicted with [illegible] after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable [illegible] very greatly increase the action of the [illegible] rs, help them to perform their functions, and [illegible] stomach to discharge into the bowels [illegible] sive. Thus indigestion is easily and [illegible] appetite restored, and the mouths of the [illegible] cels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, [illegible] of body and energy of mind are the happy [illegible] For farther particulars of MOFFAT'S [illegible] and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. [illegible] No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the [illegible] obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per [illegible] Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ [illegible] ficates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may [illegible] inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases [illegible] and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Co[illegible] ver and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, [illegible] the use of Mercury, quinine, and other [illegible] standing, it may be found necessary to take [illegible] Life Pills and the Phœnix Bitters, in the [illegible] recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will [illegible] cury out of the system infinitely faster [illegible] preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain [illegible] for the rushing of blood to the head, or all [illegible] aches, tic douleureux, &c.—All persons who [illegible] disposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never [illegible] out the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose [illegible] will save life. They equalize the circulation [illegible] blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore [illegible] ration, and throw off every impurity by the [illegible] the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised [illegible] the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to [illegible] or three times on the bowels in the course of the [illegible] day. Also, take a table-spoonful of the Bitters [illegible] hour before each meal. For those of a delicate [illegible] feebled constitution, half the quantity may be [illegible]

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions [illegible] obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ A liberal deduction made to those who [illegible] to sell again. All *post paid* letters will receive [illegible] diate attention.

The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Aengts for the same.

Salisbury, March 28, 1839. 6m

New Goods

JACOB WINECOFF & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends in general, that they have just received at their old stand at Stirewalt's mill, Cabarrus county, 9 miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising almost every article usually kept in this section of country, which they offer at the usual terms. Cheaper than ever for cash, or to punctual dealers on a credit of twelve months. We return our sincere thanks to our customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit the same.

January 3, 1839.

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medicine on hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at Cana Line, Davie County, N. C.,

By JOHN LUNN, Agent.

Fourth and last Call!

THE undersigned *again* appeals to those indebted to him on account of the Western Carolinian in any way, to come forward and pay. It is out of the question for him to wait or be put off any longer: his necessities *are* pressing: he has waited years, with a great many, and further indulgence other than the law will allow, cannot be given, if settlement is not made on or before present or ensuing month. J. W. HAMPTON.

Jan. 3, 1839. tf

Notice.

WILL be offered for Sale to the highest bidder at the late dwelling of JOHN TURNER, dec'd, on

Thursday the 25th of April next,

all the Lands that belong to said dec'd., (the widow's dower rite excepted,) consisting of about EIGHT hundred Acres. The said Lands are in four different tracts, one tract lying on the waters of the South-Yadkin, joining the lands of John Luckey and others; the other *three* tracts adjoining each other, Philip Rice, Hezekiah Heathman and others, including the valuable Mill known by the name of Turner's Mills.

A reasonable credit and due attendance will be given by the heirs. H. TURNER.

Rowan Co., N. C., March 28, 1839. 6

N. B. Any person wishing to view said Lands or Mills previous to the day of sale, can be accommodated by calling on the Subscriber at the Mills.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....April 4, 1839.

	Cross		
Bacon,	10 a 12½	Molasses,	
Brandy, apple,	none	Nails,	
peach,	none	Oats,	
Butter,	10 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	
Cotton, in seed,	300	loaf,	
clean,	12 a 13	Salt,	
Coffee,	16 a 18	Tallow,	10
Corn,	a 50	Tobacco,	
Feathers,	37 a 40	Wheat, (bushel)	10
Flour,	600 a 650	Whiskey,	
Flaxseed,	75		

Linseed Oil, gr. gal. $1 12½.—Eggs pr. doz.

AT CHERAW.....March 28, 1839

Bacon, lb.	10 a 15	Nails, cut,	
Butter,	15 a 20	wrought,	
Beeswax,	22 a 24	Oats,	
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Rice,	
Cotton,	13 a 15½	Sugar,	
Corn,	75 a 100	Salt,	
Flour, country,	400 a 500	Bush, Liverpool	
Iron,	5½ a		
Lard,	10 a		